

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

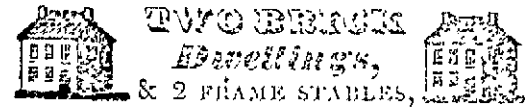
VOL. XVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

NO. 87.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, from this date until the 18th of June next, for building



on the ground near the Theological Seminary in the borough of Gettysburg—All materials for said Buildings to be furnished by the contractor—Proposals will also be received at the same time, for

Digging Two Wells.

Contractors may become acquainted with the plan and dimensions, by calling upon either of the subscribers.

GEORGE TROSTLE,
SAM'L H. BUEHLER,
D. GILBERT,

Building Committee.

May 29.

NEW AND Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable GOODS,

Among which are

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Irish Linens, Silk and Marseilles Vesting, Super Beaverteens, Satteens and Drillings, Gingham, Calicoes, Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs, Lutestring and Gros de Nap Silks, Leghorn, Straw, and Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets, Fancy, Gauze, and Mantua Set Ribbons, &c. &c.

Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 24.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

"NOW'S THE DAY, & NOW'S THE HOUR," BARGAINS, BARGAINS IN A SHOWER!

THE Subscriber is now opening a good assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce, &c. He returns his thanks to his old customers, and wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, May 22.

STRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about two weeks since,

A Brown Horse,

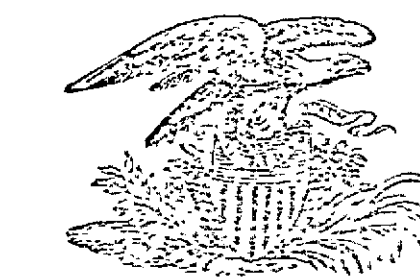
about 15 years old, with a small stripe down the forehead, and four white feet; also, a large

Dark Bay Mare,

about 7 years old, with a stripe down her forehead. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MICHAEL SCHLOSSER.

May 8.



EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets.

GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by Philip Hays, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27.

WENTZ'S

Worm destroying Drops,

An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.

THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—

We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.

C. L. Suesserott, Philip Berlin,
Wm. Heyser, Benj. Fahnstock,
Daniel Dechert, George Hoffman,
John Shaffer, Wm. Seibert,
John Witmore, Jacob Heck,
Samuel Grove, John Pommam,
Robert Feals, G. Greenwall,
John Grove, Wm. Ferry,
Samuel Brandt, Frederick Spahr,
Nicholas Pearse, Geo. S. Eyster,
David Spahr.

The above Medicine can at all times be had at the Apothecary Shop of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 5, 1862.

JOHN GEISELMAN, Coach-Trimmed, and Harness-Maker,

DEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on



hand for sale,

CARRIAGES,

and all other kinds of

Wheel Carriages.

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment, GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DARTER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, functional costiveness, head aches, dizziness of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, giddiness, heaving up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they act on the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The price of these pills is one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and has been successfully in his practice for many years.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 29.

DOCTOR

D. J. GREENBERT.

Residence in the House recently occupied by the Rev. David McConatay, Baltimore-street.

April 17.

POETRY.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR!

What do we live for! Is't to be
The sport of Fortune's power;
To launch our bark on pleasure's sea,
And float perhaps an hour:
To waste our time in idle dreams
Of what may be to-morrow:
To gleam with care from present scenes
The source of future sorrow!

What do we live for! Is't to find
The ties of friendship broken:
That love's a sound to cheat mankind,
And dies as soon as spoken—
To mark the woes on others hurld,
Nor weep their hapless lot,
To hate our fellows, curse the world,
To die and be forgot!

No, we were formed to search for truth
Through paths made plain by reason;
To hail that light in earliest youth,
Which shines in every season—
Yes, we were made to win below
The boon hereafter given,
To calmly smile at earthly woe,
And find a home in Heaven.

EVERING.

How beautiful the summer sun goes down
Beyond the mountains, while in the blue east
The stars are lifting their unveiled heads
In solitary glory: not a cloud
Floats now between the green earth and the
orbs

That gaze upon her beauty: while the vault
Looks like a passage for the airy feet
Of souls that wish at times to visit earth.
Silence is dreaming o'er the universe,
Lulling the pulse of nature! Such a night
Methinks descended on the infant world,
When twilight first prepared the starry bed
To rest the young sun on his journey—nights
So calm and beautiful—when God and man
Walked side by side upon the flowery slope
Of the green hills of Paradise. 'Tis moon
Now rolls in glory o'er the highest heaven:
The mountains shine beneath the vestal fire,
Eternal towers of adamant, which seem
Lost in the moonshine, and whose heads are
white

With the first snow blown from the lips of
time.
Oh, I could wish for wings to flee away
To yon calm, shining orbs, and be at rest.
They look so like the bowers our God has
made,
To shield the lonely and the broken heart.

FEELING AND SENTIMENT.

There are two men of my acquaintance, of nearly the same age, property, and standing in society, one of whom is a man of feeling and the other a man of sentiment.—Sentiment is rather a more gifted man than Feeling: writes and talks well, and on no subject does he write or speak so often and so well, as on the duty of doing good to each other. Feeling never wrote a paragraph in the newspapers, nor spoke where ten people could hear him; but there is not a cellar or a garret in street that he has not been into, & there are hundreds of people that pray for him every day of their lives. Sentiment is the admiration of his acquaintances; Feeling the delight of his friends. No better illustration can be given of the difference between them, than was shown in their conduct on one particular occasion. A mutual friend of their's had died suddenly, under circumstances of peculiar affliction, and leaving a large family nearly destitute. Sentiment heard of his death as he was going to an evening party, where he spoke of his departed friend and of his irreparable loss to his widow and children in such a way as to bring tears into the eyes of all who heard him; but in a short time the conversation turned upon other subjects, and Sentiment became as lively and entertaining as ever. Feeling also heard of it as he was going to this same party, and turned about and went home, for he loved his friend too well to feel in the mood to join in a gay crowd while he was yet unburied. The next day Sentiment sat down and wrote a beautiful letter to the bereaved widow, while Feeling went about and collected a subscription for her use.—Sentiment published an eloquent obituary notice of his friend, while Feeling paid his funeral expenses. Feeling adopted one of his sons, and educated him, while Sentiment named one of his own after him.—N. E. Mag.

The Lamentations of an old Bachelor.

I am now about thirty-eight years of age, and one of the oddest and most unhappy fellows extant; I've been twisted and twined about by the girls, till I'm as thin as a snake. I sat out early in life to be a great gallant, and thought the girls treated me with some attention—which I was pleased to ascribe to my gallantry; but since I am told it was my merit—I am sure you mortified me much—the girls respect me now—yet not for my gallantry or merit—but (the dogs take my grey hairs) for my advanced age. But to the point. I have been addressing a young lady steadily for six years—the first year I did nothing but look at and ogle her; the second I chatted with her a little—the third I squeezed her hand and sighed—the fourth I made proposals of marriage to her—the fifth she consented—and the sixth we were to be married,

but we could not agree on the time or place.—I was desirous to marry on the second day of February, and at her own father's house; she declared against marrying till the last day of Aug.—I begg'd, pray'd, sigh'd, rav'd, ranted, swore—but all to no purpose—she stuck like a tick to her resolve—till she drove me to despair: so one morning I took a sword and went to see her; when I renewed my suit with all the persuasion I was master of—but the jade still continued immutable—I then discovered my sword, and fixed the point to my breast, with a determination to put an end to my wretched life, unless she would recede from her cruel resolution. I positively declared to her I would do it, and do it instantly—she seemed a little surprised, when she saw how determined I looked—I then pricked my breast to make it bleed; the blood ran a little, when Mr. Printer, instead of deviating a whit from her purpose; instead of begging me to spare a life she held most dear—instead of fainting or shrieking, she gently laid hold of my arm, and requested me to walk to the fire place before I stabbed myself, for blood was the worst thing in the world to stain a floor, and her's was newly washed:—in an instant I felt as if a thousand mosquitoes had laid violent hands on my flesh—my sword fell out of my hand, and I ran home determined to remain till the day of my death, an OLD BACHELOR.

Adhesive Unquent.—Some of the Mormons in Ohio, have been set apart for anointment by their neighbors, and distinguished by ceremonies and tokens of regard which they will be likely to remember. On the night of the 24th ult. twenty-five or thirty persons in disguise, entered the apartments of Smith and Rigdon, leaders of Mormonism in Cuyahoga county, carried them from their beds and tarred and feathered them!

Ebony and Topaz, &c.—A southern paper contains an advertisement offering a reward of fifty dollars for a black fellow named George, "five feet six inches high, and about twenty-six years of age." The succeeding advertisement in the same paper offers one cent reward for "George Nicholas V. Miller, sixteen years of age, light hair, skin, and rather stout made." Fifty dollars for ebony—one cent for topaz! "Millions for defence—not a cent for tribute."

From the N. Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.

A Wonder.—It having become necessary to open one of the tombs in the Catholic burial ground, to inter another body in the same tomb, the individuals opening the same were surprised to find that the body of a man which had been entombed five years, had still every appearance of recent death, the coffin and shroud had mouldered into dust; and there, bare and exposed, laid the body, after five years entombment.—When the persons moved the body to make room for the coffin which was to be placed in the same vault, the blood ran in its natural state from under the same. This information has been given to us by a gentleman whose veracity may be relied upon.

We find the following in the papers:—

"There are said to be in Don Pedro's army 500 students of the University of Columbia, whose heads reach down to their breast; and who have made a vow never to shave until the tyrant Don Miguel is hurled from his throne."

A friend of ours, who has a large number of students under his care, says, if he was to add together all the beards under his care, they would not make one of the length of the Nazirites that follow Don Pedro. We could not satisfy him of the impossibility of his attempted comparison, by stating that he instructed young ladies. "It does not make a fiddle-stick's difference," said he; "my neighbor who keeps a select school for young gentlemen, is as poorly supplied as I am."—U. S. Gaz.

New Theory of Rain.—A circuit preacher, in a country village away back, one day descending very learnedly upon the proximate cause of rain, said it was produced in this way:—"Several winds from different quarters blow, press the clouds together; and in this manner, my dear hearers, they squeeze out the rain, even as water is squeezed out of a sponge by the hands of a man."—N. H. Courier.

Mutrimonial Success.—St. Jerome relates, that when he was at Rome, he saw a man that had not arrived to an advanced age, who had yet survived twenty wives, which he had married in uninterrupted succession. He afterwards married an elderly woman, who had buried nineteen husbands, and at her death he attended her funeral, with his head crowned with a chaplet, and marched in a steady pace of triumph.

In the English papers received, we find the following item of intelligence from Dublin, of the date of March 5th, 1862:—

"At all the Catholic Churches in this city, it was on Sunday announced that a change had taken place in the law of abstinence, which has hitherto governed the population of this country, professing the Roman Catholic Religion. Leave is henceforth given in all the Diocesses of Ireland to eat meat on all Saturdays throughout the year, to which particular fasts do not apply.—The announcement to the Catholic people of Ireland is contained in a Circular to the Irish Clergy and Laity, from their Arch-Bishops and Bishops. It appears that this dispensation has been granted by the Pope, for Ireland, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the country, and the increasing poverty and extreme destitution of many of the people."

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee in the Senate, was read in that body on Thursday last:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 31, 1862.

SIR: Official intelligence has this morning reached the Department, that a detachment of the militia called out to repel an invasion of a disaffected band of the Sax and Fox Indians has been attacked by the latter and defeated with considerable loss. The Governor of Illinois has called out two thousand additional troops, and Gen. Clark, the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, states, that the disaffected band is daily increasing. Captain Brant, the Assistant Quarter Master, has informed the Quarter Master General, that the necessary supplies cannot well be provided without immediate payment.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully recommend that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be added to the appropriation already asked for, to defray the expense of these operations, so as to make the whole appropriation three hundred thousand dollars. It is difficult, with the facts before the Department, to form an opinion of the course of events upon that frontier, or a correct estimate of the expenditures which will be incurred. The desperate nature of the contest on the part of the Indians may be judged from the fact which is reported, that they deceived the commanding officer of the detachment by approaching him with a flag of truce. It is obviously important that sufficient funds to put a speedy and final termination to those unprovoked hostilities should be placed at the disposition of the Government.

I am, sir, &c. LEWIS CASS.
To the Hon. THOMAS H. BAXTER, Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is very clear to us, that the nomination, by the Baltimore Convention, of Mr. VAN BUREN for the Vice Presidency will be wholly disregarded by the friends of Gen. JACKSON, in the State of Pennsylvania. A strong evidence of this is found in the subjoined paragraph, from a paper friendly to Gen. JACKSON, and preferring Mr. VAN BUREN for the second office, but afraid of him as a candidate in Pennsylvania:

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 29th.

On Tuesday we adverted to the inexpediency of nominating a second Jackson electoral ticket in Pennsylvania.—The more we reflect upon the subject, the more thoroughly are we convinced that the measure would be impolitic, and tend to jeopard the fair expression of the will of Pennsylvania in favor of our venerable President. The election of a President is of vastly greater importance than the election of a Vice President. The latter can be of no very great moment, except in a contingency not likely to happen. The re-election of General JACKSON is of vital interest, and ought not to be put to hazard by any secondary consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

A bloody riot took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the Eagle Course Race, near Trenton, New Jersey, between a body of the emigrant laborers upon the canal constructing in the vicinity, and the spectators upon the course. The laborers, about 100 in number, undertook to clear the field, but were unsuccessful, and in the attempt many were very seriously, probably mortally, wounded, as we learn that one or more have since died.—Cane sticks, and stones were used as weapons, and the field was literally strewn with the bodies of the combatants. Several of the natives have since been attacked by the laborers & dreadfully maltreated. Several have been arrested.

"N" sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife was worth as much as one that could make a good pudding.—I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare."

The forced loan for Lisbon has not been swallowed quietly as Don Miguel and his partisans expected.

Several of those who have paid part, and others who have paid nothing have been sentenced to pay double their first assessment, and also to be sent 60, 70 or 100 miles up the country. None of whom we have heard have been caught at present. If public report is to be credited, several of them are on board English and French ships of war now in the Tagus.

The non-commissioned officers of the army have been paid up to the 31st of March last. The officers of the army have not received any pay since the 31st of July, since which they receive only monthly pay tickets, which they are obliged to discount at 30 per cent. loss, but this is not expected to continue much longer.

The royal navy officers have not received pay these last 18 months, and no one will discount their pay tickets, at any rate. The Royal Dock Yard men have struck several times, but most of them have prevailed upon to return to their duty, by the all powerful persuasion of the flats of the police cavalry's swords well applied to their backs and shoulders.

The private accounts from Lisbon, of the 14th instant, are frightful. The arrests were increasing, orders having been issued to apprehend any person who had not paid the forced loan, and direct him to a particular place of residence; about 100 eminent persons were in consequence in hiding places; when they were taken, they were instantly sent to dungeons on the frontiers. About twenty Portuguese were nearly killed by the attendants of Don Miguel, his sacred Majesty having gone out in the evening, and not been recognised in due time.

SPAIN.

Our direct intelligence from Madrid justifies and confirms the hope expressed by the English papers that Spain will maintain a neutrality in the approaching struggle in Portugal. Here then, as in all the difficult questions which have compromised for a whole year, the peace of Europe, the sincere alliance of France and England has extinguished the germs of collision with which the expedition of Don Pedro menaced the interests of all Europe. Every thing promises an easy victory to Don Pedro; and no doubt, before the end of May, we shall hear of some doings of a conclusive nature.

Journal des Debats.

GREECE.

Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is, we understand, to have the Throne of Greece, notwithstanding so many reports to the contrary. The arrangement respecting an augmentation of the territory of the new King, we have reason to believe, has been nearly brought to a conclusion, and Sir Stratford Canning, the representative of England during this important negotiation, is likely to return to London in July.

LATE AND IMPORTANT!

Defeat of the Ministers on the Reform Bill, by a majority of thirty-five!

The ship Tally Ho, at New-York, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce London papers to the evening of the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th May, inclusive.

Parliament re-commenced its sessions on Monday the 7th.

An "Express Edition" of the London Sun, dated 12 o'clock on the 7th, contains the proceedings of the House of Lords up to the hour of adjournment. They resulted in the defeat of Ministers, on the Reform Bill, by a majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an amendment proposed by the Ministers, it appears to have been considered decisive of the fate of the Bill, unless resort should be had to a creation of Peers. "Accordingly," says the Sun, "it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in the House, that an extraordinary Gazette, containing a list of sixty new Peers, would appear on Wednesday," May 9th, the further discussion of the Bill having been postponed till Thursday, at the request of Ministers.

No doubt seems to have been entertained that the new Peers, to any number that the Premier might deem necessary, would be created before the next sitting. Probably Earl Grey had their patents already prepared. The bill will then be carried through forthwith, as it came from the Commons.

AMERICAN TRADE—Effect of the Corn Laws.—The markets of the U. States, as mentioned in our last, have been overstocked with British goods, and the re-action is now felt very unpleasantly: accounts are received of failures and distresses in that country, of the scarcity of money, and a great fall in the price of goods. It is difficult to obtain returns from the United States; which is not to be wondered at, as our ports are now closed against foreign grain and flour, by the high duties. 282,500 barrels American flour are in bond at Liverpool and there is no prospect of its being liberated for many months.—This system of our Corn Laws makes the trade a complete lottery, and it cannot but disgust the Americans, and induce them to modify their Tariff, besides necessarily and directly operating to limit the commerce between the two countries.—*Tan's Magazine.*

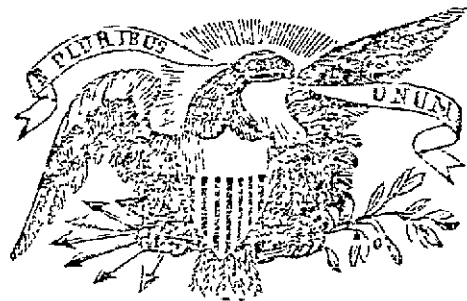
Assembling of a Squadron at Portsmouth.—Portsmouth, April 28.—The Thunderer, 84, now ready to launch at Woolwich, will shortly be commissioned by Capt. the Hon. Jocelyn Percy.—

Sir Pulteney Malcolm will hoist his flag next month on board the *Britannia*, 120, and proceed to sea with the *Calendonia*, 120, *Thunderer*, 84, *Donagel*, 78, *Talavera*, 74, and several other men of war. It is conjectured that the Vice Admiral will proceed to Lisbon, where he will be joined by the *Asia*, 84, and *Revenge*, 78. Ferdinand is making a demonstration for assisting Don Miguel in the ensuing contest with Don Pedro; it is therefore necessary for England to prevent the occupation of Portugal by a Spanish army; or by any other foreign troops. The summer cruise has, consequently, a double object in view this year.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.

Advices from Terceira are to the 25th of April. Final instructions had that morning been sent by a steamboat to Ad Sartorius, commanding the operations against Madeira. Its immediate reduction was confidently anticipated. The Ex-Emperor himself was to leave Terceira finally for St. Michael's upon the evening of the 25th, and that the latest day for his starting for Lisbon, was the 18th or 20th of May. His force, composed of volunteers from all parts of the world, who still came flocking in, was now estimated at 15,000 men, fully effective in apportionments and discipline, and in the best spirits. Count Funchal, Donna Maria's Ambassador to England, arrived in London on the night of the 6th. It was still a matter of speculation whether he would be recognised by the government; but the friends of the cause entertained a strong hope that his agency would not be repudiated.

A correspondent of the *Globe* insists that the number of deaths in Paris by Cholera up to April 15th, at midnight, was only 11,783. On the 4th of May the number of deaths was 62.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, June 12.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN S. CALHOUN, of Pa.

For some interesting resolutions upon the Tariff question, see fourth page.

The U. S. Bank and the Tariff are still under discussion in Congress.

WM. G. HAWKINS, Esq. Speaker of the Senate of this State, resigned his situation on the 4th inst.; and on the same day, Dr. Burdett, of Philadelphia, was chosen in his room, on the first vote.

The extra session of the Legislature will close this day, by a resolution of both Houses. The bill for districting the State under the new apportionment, passed the House on Wednesday last, and it is thought will pass the Senate in the same shape. The following is the arrangement of the districts, with the population in each:

Dist.	Rep.	Pop'n.
1. That part of the county of Philadelphia, south of the city, together with Penn township, Bristol, Germantown and Roxborough,	1	45,214
2. City of Philadelphia,	2	50,462
3. North part of Phil. county,	1	63,091
4. Del. Chester & Lancaster,	3	141,361
5. Montgomery,	1	39,406
6. Bucks,	1	47,745
7. North'n. Pike & Wayne,	1	51,988
8. Schuylkill and Lehigh,	1	43,000
9. Berks,	1	53,152
10. Dauphin and Lebanon,	1	45,539
11. York,	1	43,658
12. Adams and Franklin,	1	56,116
13. Camb'd. Perry & Juniata,	1	52,512
14. Mifflin, Hunt'n & Centre,	1	58,553
15. Columbia and Luzerne,	1	47,438
16. Union, North'd & Lycoming,	1	56,595
17. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean,	1	45,215
18. Bedford, Somerset & Camb.	1	49,349
19. Westmoreland & Indiana,	1	52,632
20. Fayette and Greene,	1	47,299
21. Washington,	1	42,751
22. Allegheny,	1	50,552
23. Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong and Butler,	1	39,116
24. Berks and Mercer,	1	42,912
25. Crawford, Erie, Warren & Venango,	1	47,227

It will be observed, that our District is changed. This county and Franklin now elect one member. The fraction unrepresented is amongst the largest in the State.

The bill to appropriate the Girard legacy to the improvement of the State by canals, has passed both Houses.

The bill to prevent the emigration of negroes and indentured persons into this State, was under discussion at our last account.

An arrest of persons concerned in passing counterfeit money was made by the City Bailiffs and Watchmen in Baltimore on Friday night last—one of them was armed with loaded pistols.

Summer has come at last. Yesterday was a real June day.

FOR THE SENTINEL.
Mr. Harper: I observed a publication in your paper of the 29th ult, by a "brother chip" of mine, respecting the new Inspection law in the city of Baltimore; and I confess I was alarmed when I heard the news, in consequence of having a quantity of Flour on hands, which had been ground under the old inspection law.

I had, not long since, 80 barrels of this Flour on the pavement in the city at one time. I was present awaiting the result; & can inform you with pleasure, that the whole 80 barrels passed Superfine. I also had the pleasure of conversing with the Inspector General, and requested of him a sample of the present standard, which he gave me with pleasure, and is now in my possession. My good friend, whoever you may be, call with me, and we will see; I think we can regulate matters—for I am under no apprehensions but that we will be able to meet their approbation. Sorry am I, that you should tell us and the farmer, that if we should take six bushels of wheat, we could not come up to the present standard: I will promise to make a barrel as formerly—say with four bushels and one peck of good wheat. To be sure the hint you got to acquaint you with the new law was a plain one, when you say you had three loads reduced to middlings, and \$1 50 taken off each barrel. Cheer up, my good friends, let us neither dread nor fear: let us try and improve, remain, and still be here.—My residence is in Adams county. My best respects to you all.

AN OLD MILLER.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the Republican Committee of Correspondence for Adams county, held at the house of Mr. H. Forry, in Gettysburg, on the 9th inst. the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved. That we recommend to all who are opposed to the proscriptive and persecuting principles of Political Anti-Masonry, to meet in their respective election districts, at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday the 18th of August next, to take into consideration and adopt proper measures to be pursued preparatory to the approaching Election.

Resolved. That a general County Meeting be held on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, of all who are opposed to the anti-republican and proscriptive principles of Anti-Masonry, for the purpose of organization, and the adoption of such measures as will ensure the success of republican principles over aristocracy and proscription.

By THE COMMITTEE.

CENSUS OF 1832.

The following is a statement of the number of inhabitants in the several counties of Pennsylvania, under the census of 1830, carefully copied from the returns of the Marshals of the Eastern and Western Districts.

EASTERN DISTRICT.	
Adams	21,379
Berks	53,152
Bucks	45,745
Chester	50,910
Cumberland	29,226
Dauphin	25,243
Delaware	17,323
Franklin	35,037
Lancaster	76,631
Lehigh	22,256
WESTERN DISTRICT.	
Allegheny	50,552
Somerset	17,762
McKean	1,439
Potter	1,625
Jefferson	2,025
Cambria	7,076
Clearfield	4,303
Crawford	16,030
Mercer	19,729
Union	24,795
Venango	9,470
Westmoreland	35,400
Warren	4,697
Columbia	24,059
Beaver	24,183
Centre	18,879
Susquehanna	16,787
Fayette	29,172
Greene	18,023
Butler	14,581
North'd	19,133
Erie	17,041
Mifflin	21,690
Tioga	8,978
Washington	42,751
Bradford	19,746
Armstrong	17,701
Luzerne	27,379
Indiana	14,352
Huntingdon	27,145
Bedford	24,502
Lycoming	17,636

From the Cincinnati Advertiser, June 4.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.
Saturday, June 2, 4 P. M., a Tornado struck the steam boat *Hornet*. Capt. John Sullivan, of Kanawha, then on her way from this city to Kanawha, when she upset, and from 10 to 15 persons were drowned: among them Capt. Sullivan, John Johnson, pilot, the Chambermaid of the boat, Mr. Garrett, of Greensburg, and Mr. Duval, passenger; names of the others not known at present. The *Hornet* was left bottom up, near Vanceburg, and will be a total loss. Capt. Embree, of the *Guyandotte*, took some of the passengers about an hour and a half after the accident happened.

INDIAN EXCURSIONS.

CINCINNATI, June 1.
We have received a letter from a respectable and intelligent gentleman, dated Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, May 25, 1832.

The writer states that a letter had just been received there from W. Newel, Esq. who resides on the Grand Prairie, in Illinois, urgently calling for aid to repel the incursions of the Indians.

Mr. Newel is represented to have stated that the Indians, in strong force, were advancing into the settlements on Grand Prairie, carrying desolation before them. On the 23d of May, they were on Hickory Creek, in Illinois, about 70 miles from Lafayette. On Monday the 21st, about three hundred persons collected on the frontier of Indiana, that had fled from their habitations on the Grand Prairie, and abandoned their homes.

Lafayette is situated on the Wabash, directly east of the Grand Prairie, about forty five miles distant from the line, and near the battle ground of Tippecanoe. The hostile Indians are the Sioux and Foxes, who inhabit the northern part of Illinois, on the Rock River and the Fox River, one of the head waters of the Illinois River. The Grand Prairie is chiefly in Illinois, and is of great extent, and covered with

considerable population, many of whom are from Ohio and Kentucky. Between the Grand Prairie and the Mississippi there is a dense population, in the Sangamon Country, and in the counties north and north-west of it, and at Galena.

On Wednesday, May 23d, about 300 volunteers, all mounted, left Danville, Illinois, for the scene of war. On Thursday a company of 50 left Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, for the same purpose. From 50 to 100 volunteers left Warren county, Indiana, on the same day. It was expected that about 200 men would leave Lafayette on Sunday, 27th of May.

THE BORDER WAR.

From the St. Louis (Missour.) Repub. May 29.

Disastrous accounts are brought by every arrival from above, of the massacre of families residing near the scene of Indian hostilities. We fear that these barbarities are to be continued for a long time: indeed from the complexity of our accounts, nothing but the most energetic measures, and daring bravery, will be able to restore peace to that section of the country.

The citizens of Pekin, it is said, are much alarmed in consequence of a band of 200 Kickapoos being seen at the head of Mackinaw, many of whom were strangers.

While these dangers are staring the frontier citizens in the face, another, equally alarming, has come upon them. The distress already felt for the want of provisions, is represented as being very great, and must horribly increase.

The steam boat *Souvenir* arrived yesterday from the Illinois river. She brings news that Gen. Whitesides was still in pursuit of the Indians, who were bending their course towards the 'Big Woods.' The whole frontier was in a complete state of alarm and confusion. The property of O. W. Kellogg, at Buffalo Grove, was completely destroyed. The hat of Mr. Winters, mail contractor at Galena, was found near Dixon's; he is supposed to have been murdered. The body of a man was found near the same place, so horribly mangled as not to be known.

By the steam boat *Winnibago*, arrived yesterday, we received the Galena, of the 24th inst. The town of Galena had been placed under martial law; strict orders were given for the employment of the citizens upon the stockade which is erecting. Eleven companies of Rangers, Artillerists, &c. had been organized in the Mining country. Lieut. Gardiner, of the U. S. Army, stationed at Dubuque's mines, had been invited to accept the command of the Artillery at Galena; with which he had complied. A party of men, consisting of Fred. Stahl, W. Darley, Vincent Smith, Redding Bennett and James Smith, left Galena on the 15th inst. as an express to Gen Atkinson. On the 20th, a part of the men returned, and reported that they were attacked by a party of Indians at Buffalo Grove, about 50 miles from Galena. Twelve or fifteen guns were fired at them, at about 20 steps distance. Darley was shot in the side and killed. J. Smith was shot through the hat. Mr. Stahl escaped unhurt, the back of his coat grazed by a ball. Darley was left on the field.

MACON, (Geo.) May 25.

On the night of the 15th inst. the house of Mr. Robert Young, on Cedar creek, in the upper part of Jones county, was destroyed by fire, together with his four children. Mr. and Mrs. Young had gone over to a neighbor's to spend the evening, when the house took fire, and every thing in it was consumed.—The calamity was accidental. The oldest child was eleven years old, and the youngest four.

Emigrants.—On Sunday last, fourteen hundred and forty-six emigrants arrived in New York from Europe, and yesterday, four hundred and twenty-eight. The number which arrived at Quebec on the 26th, 27th and 28th of May, was two thousand, four hundred and eighty-eight.

Mr. Beale, a citizen of Washington, has invented what he calls a "safety carriage." By slightly checking a string near the foot of the driver, the horse is instantly disengaged from the carriage, while it is in motion, and passes out of the shafts without the slightest difficulty, and with nothing attached to him but the harness.

Unintentional Suicide.—A gentleman brought us, a few days since, a Wren suspended by the neck by a strong horse hair. The hair seemed to have been fastened in a crack of a stake, near which it was a hole. It is supposed that the innocent little bird, in attempting to take the hair in, to form part of its nest, got its throat entangled so effectually as to destroy life. If this be not the true explanation—why then, perhaps, the bird, seeing the prospect of bad living, from the present aspect of crops, or from dread of the comet, might have yielded its life in despair—or, perhaps, crossed in love, it determined to suspend its life and its sorrows together.—*Virg. Free Press.*

BAYON DESMAYES was, on Wednesday, presented by the Secretary of State to the President, to whom he delivered his credentials as Minister Resident of the King of the Belgians to the U. States.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 00	Oats,	42
Wheat (red)	1 30	Cloverseed,	6 00
" (white)		Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	60	Whiskey,	27
Rye,	85	Plaster,	4 37

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. John Weldy, of Cumberland township, to Miss Hannah Chamberlain, of this borough.

On Thursday last, Maj. Henry Myers, of Hamiltonburg township, to Miss ——— Krebs, of Frederick county, Md.

DIED.

On the 31st ult. Mrs. Magdalena Sample, widow of Mr. Jacob Sample, of Mounjoy township, aged about 65 years.

On the 18th ult. Mr. John Tempion, of Berwick township, at an advanced age.

On the 1st inst. Gen. Thomas Sumpter, of South-Carolina, the veteran soldier of the Revolution, and the sterling patriot of later years.

On the 27th ult. the Hon. John Rhea, for many years a member of Congress from the state of Tennessee, aged 79 years.

Pennsylvania College

AT GETTYSBURG.

THE Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg and of the County generally, are informed, that the Trustees of the "PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE AT GETTYSBURG" will be chosen on the 4th day of July next, and that Judge Blythe, of Harrisburg, has consented to deliver an Oration on the occasion: The Introductory Prayer to be offered by the Rev. Dr. Paxton. The exercises will take place in the Presbyterian Church of this borough. The Citizens of the Borough and County, are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Academy.

Committee of Arrangement.

June 12, 1832. td

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE IN LUCK?

If you want a Fortune, call in time; you can only lose \$1 25, and may become RICH!

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars, Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst.

18—34—48—A Prize of \$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

The Twelfth Class draws on Saturday next. For scheme, see 4th page.

June 12. It

STEWART Of Theological Seminary.

APPLICATIONS for the Office of A STEWARD in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, will be received until the 28th inst. by the subscriber, from whom also the conditions and particulars may be learned.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 5. td

FOR SALE, THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

Inquire of J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. If

FRESH Drugs & Medicines, OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of Lancaster Glue.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 29. If

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 89th Regt Penn. Militia, will take notice, that an ELECTION will be held on Saturday the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect one

Lieutenant Colonel, in the place of Lieut. Col. Jacob Schanck, removed from the bounds.

The 1st Battalion will elect at the house of George Swope, in Hanover; and the 2d Battalion, at the house of Philip Heagy, in Oxford.

The Election in the 1st Battalion will be superintended by Major Pritz, and in the 2d by Major Woods.

J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.

May 29. It

The Indian War.

Further particulars of the Border War.
From the Missouri Republican of May 22.

From a source, on which reliance may be placed, we have learned the following particulars: The detachment concerned in the late engagement, (about 275 men,) had been encamped at Dixon's Ferry for several days before the arrival of the main body of the militia under the command of Gen. Whitesides. Immediately thereafter, a request was preferred by Major Stillman, who commanded the detachment, to be allowed to go out upon a scouting expedition, which was granted by Gen. W. On Monday, the 14th, the detachment met a small party of Indians, and killed two, and made two others prisoners. They continued their route, and encamped for the night in an advantageous position—a dense wood, surrounded by prairie. Almost as soon as they had dismounted, turned their horses loose, and commenced preparations for supper, a small party of Indians were discovered in the neighborhood of the encampment, bearing with them a white flag. Capt. Eades, with a few men, was sent out to meet them, when the Indians commenced a precipitate retreat. This officer being acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and suspecting an ambush, followed them as far as he deemed prudent, and then ordered his men to fall back upon the main party. Although it was nearly dark, the whole detachment had been ordered to re-mount, and were met upon the route by the men who were returning. The pursuit was conducted without any regard to discipline, and had continued for several miles, the Indians receding as the troops advanced, until they had decoyed them across Sycamore Creek, as it is called in the proclamation. This they did in disorder, and as each man successively reached it. Being thus decoyed into the midst of the main body of the Indians, and without being allowed time to form, hostilities were commenced. The Indians showed themselves on every quarter, mounted and armed. They commenced the attack with their guns, and after firing them, resorted to the use of tomahawks and knives. As soon as their desperate situation was known, Major Stillman ordered a retreat across the creek, after an ineffectual fire at the enemy. The savages followed close upon them. No time was allowed for them to form on the opposite bank of the creek. A company under the command of Capt. Adams, of Tazewell county, who were in the rear, endeavored to make a stand against them, and fought with desperation. About half of the missing are thought to have belonged to this company. The battle was fought by moonlight, in an open prairie, and the pursuit was kept up for ten or twelve miles. The survivors began to arrive at Dixon's Ferry about one o'clock in the morning; and after a sufficient time had elapsed, the next day, for them all to have come in, the roll was called, and fifty-two were found to be missing. A few of those who escaped, were wounded, and many had their hats and clothes perforated with bullet holes. Some of the savages were killed, but the number could not be ascertained. Various estimates are given of the strength of the Indians; the number is probably between 12 and 1500 warriors. By this victory they obtained possession of the horses of the slain, and of the camp equipage, blankets, ammunition, and provisions, of the routed militia; and are, moreover, encouraged to further hostilities by the propitious omen of a first victory.

On Tuesday last, the militia at Dixon's Ferry, amounting to 1200 men, were paraded, to bury their deceased comrades. When our informant left them, an immediate pursuit and attack of the Indians was anticipated; but we hope wiser counsels may have prevailed, as defeat would be almost certain to follow such a course.

The militia are exasperated beyond all bounds at the death of their countrymen, and a cruel and exterminating war must be the consequence. On the other hand, the Indians have the advantage of a perfect knowledge of the country, are inured to fatigue and privations of every kind, and can at any time seek refuge in the swamps which abound in that quarter.

Fears were entertained at headquarters for the safety of two or three small parties of men, successively sent with despatches to Gen. Atkinson. Nothing had been heard of any of them; nor, indeed, was it known in what situation Gen. A. was, when our informant left.

Prior to the engagement, the regular army and the militia had formed a junction at Rock Island, and Gen. Atkinson was invested with the entire command. The militia, under Gen. Whitesides, being mostly mounted men, proceeded to Dixon's Ferry land,

300 militia, ascended to the Rapids of Rock river in boats, and information received here from him, states, that he had effected a passage over the Rapids. He must, at that time, have been about 30 miles from Dixon's Ferry.

It is said, that orders have been transmitted from the War Department, to the Commanding officer of the expedition, to prosecute the war in the most energetic manner, and no longer to listen to the Talk of the Indians, as has been too often done already.

The perilous state of our fellow-citizens of Illinois, and the prospect of a continuance of the war for some months, suggests the propriety of assistance from this State. Having no organized militia, at least in this quarter, the only means left is the formation of Volunteer Companies. Arms and ammunition, and means of transportation to the scene of action, will, we have no doubt, be furnished by the Government officers. By timely aid, a like calamity on our own borders may be prevented; for, it is easy to foresee, that if these Indians are not effectually quelled, the same hostile spirit will soon be infused into all the border tribes.

From the same.

Lately. We have counter and less disastrous reports by a short steamboat passage from Galena. It was reported there, by persons who were in the engagement, that 25 or 27 men, only, were killed. In the other particulars, the above details are nearly correct. Business was entirely suspended at Galena, and the families in the surrounding country were moving in for protection. As proof of the rapidity with which the Indians traverse the country, it is stated, that a runner from Black Hawk and his allies, bearing to the Missouri Indians news of the defeat of the militia, arrived at the Des Moines Rapids twenty-four hours before the express sent by Governor Reynolds.

The St. Louis Times of the 26th of May, received this morning, gives an account of another act of hostility on the part of the Indians.

On Friday, the 18th of May, a party of five men, commanded by Mr. F. Stahl, set forth from Galena on a scouting expedition through the country supposed to be occupied by the enemy. They had gone about fifty miles, in the direction of the station of the militia of Illinois, without meeting any obstruction, when they were suddenly attacked by a small ambuscade of the Red men. The whites had passed the ambush, when the Indians arose and fired; and the first knowledge the surprised party had of the immediate presence of the foe, was the discharge of the murderous rifle. The Indians were painted green, and lay concealed in the grass on a slight declivity. One of the whites, a Mr. Durley, was killed instantly, and two others had parts of their clothing pierced by the balls. After the first fire, the whites perceiving the Indians to be superior in force, turned and fled, and made their way back to Galena without any further loss.

This is the only item of authentic intelligence we have from the seat of war. Rumor says that large trails have been discovered at the crossing of the Mississippi above the rapids, and no doubt is entertained but that the disaffected tribes on the western side of the river will go over to the assistance of their brethren. We fear a protraction of the contest. The force of the whites, regulars and militia, is now about 3000 strong; but they are not concentrated, nor are they, with but slight exception, in any degree acquainted with the mode of warfare of the enemy.

Since the above was put in type we have understood that Gen. Atkinson and Gov. Reynolds have formed a junction, and proceeded with their forces in pursuit of the Indians. The main body of the latter is said to be, on Rock River, about fifty miles from its mouth.

The Louisville Advertiser of June 2d, received this morning, contains the following:—

"We were favored last evening with the following statement, in the shape of a handbill. It is without date, but we believe it was issued from one of the St. Louis presses:—

WAR, WAR.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCHERED!!

Two young Ladies taken by the Savages.

"Authentic information has been received from the Illinois frontiers; informing of the murder of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, most inhumanly butchered, and the women in a most shocking manner mangled and exposed. Two highly respectable young women, of 16 and 18 years of age, are in the hands of the Indians, and if not already murdered, are perhaps reserved for a more cruel and savage fate. Whole families are driven from their homes, actually starving, and without a day's provisions before them. The men of the country are under arms. No corn is planted, and as if nature herself had leagued with these ruthless murderers against them, the late inclement season has destroyed the farmer's seed grain.

Still we, fellow-citizens, quietly look upon these transactions? Can we look upon them without feelings of revenge—without knowing that our assistance is necessary? How soon may it be before our own frontiers are in the same way invaded, and our own brothers and

brutes to droll their tomahawks on the bones of our friends in order that they may only re-sharpen them for our relations? Allow these murderers further success, and they will be joined by bands from every quarter, and their "border warfare" will be terrible.—Rise, fellow citizens of this City and County—Let us no longer delay—Talk no more, but act. To arms—unloose the spirit of revenge—each one raise a horse, gun, and a few day's rations, and put himself under the guidance of

some respectable member of the community, (one of experience, and well acquainted with the Indian character and their mode of warfare) resolved to revenge or die in defence of his relatives and friends. Let us convince our brethren of our neighbor State, that we are willing and able to assist them, and in assisting them to protect ourselves—Let us, as has already been suggested, meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon—form ourselves, on the spot, into companies of fifty men each—and the ST. LOUIS CORPS will march to the seat of war."

Various Matters.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4.

The two Houses of Congress, the reader will have perceived, are at length engaged upon the great questions of the session, in one House, upon the Tariff, and in the other, upon the Bank of the United States. It is evident that there is a determination in both Houses to act upon the Bank question before the adjournment, and if it be possible for a majority to unite upon any scheme of a bill, also upon the Tariff. An evidence of the disposition to go seriously to work may be discovered, on the part of the House of Representatives, in the determination, on Saturday last, to meet for the rest of the Session at the early hour of 10, and in the refusal to consider a proposition, the ultimate object of which was to fix a day for the termination of the Session.

As to the probable duration of the Session there are various opinions; we have, in our own mind, fixed upon the 15th of next month as its probable limit.

National Intelligence.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

A letter from the editor of the Buffalo Journal, dated 10 o'clock Sunday morning, to the Editor of the Rochester Republican, states that just as the Steam boat Niagara left the wharves of that city for Detroit, her boiler burst with a terrible explosion, shattering and carrying away a large portion of her decks. There were about 300 passengers on board; and as nearly as could be ascertained at the time, about 50 were more or less injured—25 of the number were either killed or blown overboard and drowned. Much blame is attached to the Engineer, though with what justice we cannot say.

MOB AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 19.

On the morning of the 18th instant, a respectable looking man was found dead in the yard of a house in this place, known by the name of the Goose-brook. He appeared to have been killed by a stab in the thigh, inflicted with a knife, from which wound he bled to death. The act is supposed to have been committed by a female inhabitant of the house, who is committed to jail for trial. About eleven o'clock on the same day, a number of the citizens, exasperated at the occurrence, assembled and tore down the house, together with some smaller buildings connected with it, after which the keeper was tarred and feathered. By this time, the multitude of people was great, and, having a barrel of whiskey, with one head out, a number of them drank very freely.—One or two of their most respectable citizens acted as General Lynch, gave the war whoop, and proceeded to tear down several houses of a similar character with the first, but of a more private nature, breaking and destroying the furniture as they went along.

The destruction of property has been considerable, and would, no doubt, have been much greater, had not a heavy rain commenced in the evening, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd.—The few respectable inhabitants that headed the mob in the morning intended nothing more than to demolish the house in which the murder had been committed. They did not foresee the consequences of collecting a drunken and desperate rabble.

Three houses were sacked and burnt to the ground, and about nine others destroyed; the mob took possession of the fire hooks, with which stone and brick houses were torn to their foundations; it is said that two respectable families are left houseless and in abject poverty. No doubt, if a finger had been pointed at the Bank, it would have been plundered. St. Louis Jour.

On the 6th of June of last year we published the following paragraph from the Boston Traveller. What a contrast does the present season offer to the last.

"The Weather.—We believe it is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants that we have experienced a succession of days at this period in the year, so extremely warm as the last five, by our thermometer, are shown to have been. The mercury has risen each day to above ninety degrees, and on Tuesday and Wednesday in the shade to from 93 to 96 degrees."

CUMBERLAND, Md. June 5.

Slage Accident.—A serious accident occurred on Friday afternoon last, as the mail stage was descending "Polish mountain," about thirteen miles east of this place, with seven passengers, members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The particulars of which, as they have been furnished us, are as follows: The connecting-link between the single and double tree of one of the fore horses gave way, and the horse pushing a

gainst his fellow forced him off the bank; the driver with great presence of mind, endeavored to check them, but in doing so, the breech-band of the hinder horse gave way, and the consequence was, that the stage, horses and all, were precipitated over the bank, the top of the stage striking a fence about 32 feet from where it started.—Bishop Soule, Mr. Morris and Mr. Elliot were, with the driver, scarcely injured at all, and have gone on; but, we are sorry to state, Mr. Green had his fore arm fractured, and Mr. Young had his collar bone fractured, who, with Mr. Finley, whose face is smartly scratched, remain behind as yet. Mr. Edmundson's face was also cut and bruised, but he went on with the next morning's stage. Those remaining, we understand, are all doing well, and considered out of danger.—Civilian.

HAIL STORMS.—The Richmond (Va.) Compiler informs us that one of the most violent hail storms took place on Thursday forenoon, in Albemarle, Cumberland, &c. which has been known for several years. The hail storm began in Albemarle, and extended to Cumberland county.

Some of the stones were very large.—One was so large, that on measuring it six hours afterwards, it was found to be 4 1/2 inches in circumference. The storm has done great damage to the wheat. One of the best farmers in Albemarle says he expects only enough for seed wheat. Another, who calculated upon raising 6000 bushels, now expects only 3000. When it commenced, its range was very narrow, but it is said to have ultimately widened from 15 to 20 miles.

Smuggling.—The Montpelier, Vt. Watchman states that a Mr. Grout, of Kirby, an officer of the customs, was shot at Canaan, 21st ult. by a person conveying contraband goods from Canada. A load of smuggled goods having passed Mr. Grout, in company with his father and a brother, pursued the goods overtook them near the house of a Mr. Beckett. Two men came from the house, each armed with a musket. One of them handed his musket to the person in possession of the goods, who instantly fired upon Mr. Grout, who fell and in a few hours expired. The three offenders escaped, closely pursued by the elder Grout and his remaining son.

The following contains the population of the County towns of each county, from which there have been returns made, according to the census of 1830. From those marked no return, the marshals made no report of the population of county towns.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Gettysburg, Adams county,	1,473
Reading, Berks,	5,473
Doylstown, Bucks,	1,777
West Chester, Chester,	1,258
Carlisle, Cumberland,	3,707
Chester, Delaware,	847
Harrisburg, Dauphin,	4,312
Chambersburg, Franklin,	2,783
Northampton, Lehigh,	1,544
Lancaster, Lancaster co.,	7,704
Lebanon, Lebanon co.,	1,826
Norristown, Montgomery,	1,089
Easton, Northampton,	3,529
Philadelphia, Philadelphia co.,	80,462
Orwigsburg, Schuylkill,	773
Bathany, Wayne,	327
Pike and Perry, no return,	
York, York co.,	4,216

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Pittsburg, Allegheny,	12,368
Kittanning, Armstrong,	520
Beaver, Beaver co.,	914
Bedford, Bedford co.,	869
Towanda, Bradford,	986
Butler, Butler co.,	567
Ebensburg, Cambria,	270
Bellefonte, Centre,	698
Clearfield, no return,	
Columbia county, no return,	
Meadville, Crawford,	1,094
Erie, Erie co.,	1,465
Uniontown, Fayette,	1,352
Greene, no return,	
Huntingdon, no return,	
Indiana, Indiana co.,	433
Jefferson, no return,	
Wilkesbarre tp. Luzerne,	2,232
Mercer, Mercer co.,	656
Lycoming, no return,	
Lewistown, Mifflin,	1,480
McKean, no return,	
Sunbury, Northumberland,	1,056
Potter, no return,	
Somerset, Somerset co.,	619
Montrose, Susquehanna,	415
Toga, no return,	
Union, no return,	
Franklin, Venango,	410
Warren, no return,	
Washington, Washington co.,	1,816
Greensburg, Westmoreland,	810

We extract the following from a statement in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser:—

The whole number of Temperance Societies in the United States is three

Upwards of two hundred vessels sail from our ports without Ardent Spirits for use among the crews.

More than one thousand distilleries have been stopped.

Three thousand merchants have given up the traffic in Ardent Spirits.

The whole number of persons pledged to total abstinence from Ardent Spirits in the United States is three hundred thousand.

Upwards of one hundred innkeepers have declined selling Ardent Spirits.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Edward Quenel, at New York, brings Havre papers to the 5th and Paris to the 4th May. We are indebted to the office of the Courier and Enquirer for an extra sheet containing the following intelligence:—

M. Montalivet is performing the duties of Minister of the Interior in France in consequence of the illness of M. Perier.

Serious disturbances have broken out in the south of France.

The ratification by Russia of the Belgian treaty, has arrived at London.

It would seem too, that an amicable arrangement has been made with France in relation to the occupation of Ancona, and that both the troops of Austria and France are to evacuate that part of the Papal territory simultaneously.

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At London, the cholera is fast diminishing, and it is hoped that the city will soon be entirely free from it.

The London Courier says.—The Russian ratification of the Belgian treaty arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, but up to this moment we do not believe that the members of the conference have been convoked to exchange the ratifications. We do not know if this delay is to be attributed to the absence of M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister who left London a few days ago on a visit to his friends in Belgium, or to some desire expressed by the Dutch Minister, that the exchange might be delayed until he has time to receive instructions from Holland, on the line of conduct he is to adopt.

M. Wallez, charge d'affaires of King Leopold has probably been left in possession of full power to act in the absence of M. Van de Weyer, and if it be so, no delay is necessary unless it be thought politic, as the King of Holland has hitherto appeared to act in concert with Russia, to give his minister an opportunity to ratify at the same moment as Prince Lieven. It is also probable that this conciliatory conduct may be followed towards Holland, particularly if there is any foundation for the reports which have lately been in circulation of the hostile intention of that country towards Belgium.

Five days later from England.

The ship Jubilee, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 5th and London to the 4th May. We are indebted to the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser for a proof-sheet from which we derive the following intelligence:—

There is nothing new relating to the Reform Bill, which would not again be taken up in the House of Lords until the 8th May.

The Cholera had almost disappeared in London.

The blockade of Madeira is acknowledged by the British Government, as appears from a note received at Lloyd's from the Foreign Office. The blockading force is spoken of in the note as "a portion of the naval forces of Her Most Faithful Majesty, Dona Maria de Gloria."

Active preparations were making at St. Michael's for the attack on Madeira.

The general opinion at Madeira, was that the Island would surrender, there being only two months' provisions, and the soldiers in arrears. Porto Santo had been taken by Don Pedro's forces. The commander of the British ship Stag, on that station, had received orders to observe the blockade most scrupulously.

THE CHOLERA.

London, May 5th.—The following is the official report of Thursday remaining at last report 30; new cases, 2; dead, 3; recovered, 6; remaining, 33. Total cases, 2559; deaths, 1330. Total number of cases in the country, 9188; deaths, 5371.

SCOTLAND.

At Glasgow the number of cases now only average four per day, and there are at present only 15 cases under treatment.

DUBLIN.

The cholera has been on the increase in Dublin, and its ravages in that nest of filth and poverty the Liberties, have been frightful. The following is a summary of the returns from Dublin and the vicinity, published on Thursday: remaining at last report, 117; new cases, 94; deaths, 20; recovered, 30; remaining, 161; total cases from the commencement, 501; deaths, 187. From the returns for the whole of Ireland it appears that there have been from the commencement of the disease, cases, 1056; deaths, 330.

Times about the same, but the mortality is diminishing.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, April 18.—Every thing here is going on much in the same way as for three months past. Both sides of the Tagus are every day having a fresh supply of guns, and all the old hulks are fitting up as floating batteries. If all are well manned and properly defended, the enemy will have some work to do, before he is in quiet possession of Lisbon.

The Indian War.

Further particulars of the Border War.
From the Missouri Republican of May 22.

From a source, on which reliance may be placed, we have learned the following particulars: The detachment concerned in the late engagement, (about 275 men,) had been encamped at Dixon's Ferry for several days before the arrival of the main body of the militia under the command of Gen. Whitesides. Immediately thereafter, a request was preferred by Major Struman, who commanded the detachment, to be allowed to go out upon a scouting expedition, which was granted by Gen. W. On Monday, the 14th, the detachment met a small party of Indians, and killed two, and made two others prisoners. They continued their route, and encamped for the night in an advantageous position—a dense wood, surrounded by prairie. Almost as soon as they had dismounted, turned their horses loose, and commenced preparations for supper, a small party of Indians were discovered in the neighborhood of the encampment, bearing with them a white flag. Capt. Eades, with a few men, was sent out to meet them, when the Indians commenced a precipitate retreat. This officer being acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and suspecting an ambush, followed them as far as he deemed prudent, and then ordered his men to fall back upon the main party. Although it was nearly dark, the whole detachment had been ordered to re-mount, and were met upon the route by the men who were returning. The pursuit was conducted without any regard to discipline, and had continued for several miles, the Indians receding as the troops advanced, until they had decoyed them across Sycamore Creek, as it is called in the proclamation. This they did in disorder, and as each man successively reached it. Being thus decoyed into the midst of the main body of the Indians, and without being allowed time to form, hostilities were commenced. The Indians showed themselves on every quarter, mounted and armed. They commenced the attack with their guns, and after firing them, resorted to the use of tomahawks and knives. As soon as their desperate situation was known, Major Stillman ordered a retreat across the creek, after an ineffectual fire at the enemy.—The savages followed close upon them. No time was allowed for them to form on the opposite bank of the creek. A company under the command of Capt. Adams, of Tazewell county, who were in the rear, endeavored to make a stand against them, and fought with desperation. About half of the missing are thought to have belonged to this company. The battle was fought by moonlight, in an open prairie, and the pursuit was kept up for ten or twelve miles. The survivors began to arrive at Dixon's Ferry about one o'clock in the morning; and after a sufficient time had elapsed, the next day, for them all to have come in, the roll was called, and fifty-two were found to be missing. A few of those who escaped, were wounded, and many had their hats and clothes perforated with bullet-holes.—Some of the savages were killed, but the number could not be ascertained. Various estimates are given of the strength of the Indians; the number is probably between 12 and 1500 warriors. By this victory they obtained possession of the horses of the slain, and of the camp equipage, blankets, ammunition, and provisions, of the routed militia; and are, moreover, encouraged to further hostilities by the propitious omen of a first victory.

On Tuesday last, the militia at Dixon's Ferry, amounting to 1200 men, were paraded, to bury their deceased comrades. When our informant left them, an immediate pursuit and attack of the Indians was anticipated; but we hope wiser counsels may have prevailed, as defeat would be almost certain to follow such a course.

The militia are exasperated beyond all bounds at the death of their countrymen, and a cruel and exterminating war must be the consequence. On the other hand, the Indians have the advantage of a perfect knowledge of the country, are inured to fatigue and privations of every kind, and can at any time seek refuge in the swamps which abound in that quarter.

Fears were entertained at headquarters for the safety of two or three small parties of men, successively sent with despatches to Gen. Atkinson. Nothing had been heard of any of them; nor, indeed, was it known in what situation Gen. A. was, when our informant left.

Prior to the engagement, the regular army and the militia had formed a junction at Rock Island, and Gen. Atkinson was invested with the entire command. The militia, under Gen. Whitesides, being mostly mounted men, proceeded to Dixon's Ferry land. Gen. Atkinson, with 300 regulars and 300 militia, ascended to the Rapids of Rock river in boats, and information received here from him, states, that he had effected a passage over the Rapids. He must, at that time, have been about 30 miles from Dixon's Ferry.

It is said, that orders have been transmitted from the War Department to the Commanding officer of the expedition, to prosecute the war in the most energetic manner, and no longer to listen to the *Talks* of the Indians, as has been too often done already.

The perilous state of our fellow-citizens of Illinois, and the prospect of a continuance of the war for some months, suggests the propriety of assistance from this State. Having no organized militia, at least in this quarter, the only means left is the formation of Volunteer Companies. Arms and ammunition, and means of transportation to the scene of action, will, we have no doubt, be furnished by the Government officers. By timely aid, a like calamity on our own borders may be prevented; for, it is easy to foresee, that, if these Indians are not effectually quelled, the same hostile spirit will soon be infused into all the border tribes.

From the same.

Later.—We have counter and less disastrous reports by a short steamboat passage from Galena. It was reported there, by persons who were in the engagement, that 25 or 27 men, only, were killed. In the other particulars, the above details are nearly correct.—Business was entirely suspended at Galena, and the families in the surrounding country were moving in for protection. As proof of the rapidity with which the Indians traverse the country, it is stated, that a runner from Black Hawk and his allies, bearing to the Missouri Indians news of the defeat of the militia, arrived at the Des Moines Rapids twenty-four hours before the express sent by Governor Reynolds.

The St. Louis Times of the 26th of May, received this morning, gives an account of another act of hostility on the part of the Indians.

On Friday, the 19th of May, a party of five men, commanded by Mr. F. Stahl, set forth from Galena on a scouting expedition through the country supposed to be occupied by the enemy. They had gone about fifty miles, in the direction of the station of the militia of Illinois, without meeting any obstruction, when they were suddenly attacked by a small ambuscade of the Red men. The whites had passed the ambush, when the Indians arose and fired; and the first knowledge the surprised party had of the immediate presence of the foe, was the discharge of the murderous rifle. The Indians were painted green, and lay concealed in the grass on a slight declivity. One of the whites, a Mr. Durley, was killed instantly, and two others had parts of their clothing pierced by the balls.—After the first fire, the whites perceiving the Indians to be superior in force, turned and fled,—and made their way back to Galena without any further loss.

This is the only item of authentic intelligence we have from the seat of war. Rumor says that large trails have been discovered at the crossing of the Mississippi above the rapids, and no doubt is entertained but that the disaffected tribes on the western side of the river will go over to the assistance of their brethren. We fear a protraction of the contest. The force of the whites, regulars and militia, is now about 2800 strong; but they are not concentrated, nor are they, with but slight exception, in any degree acquainted with the mode of warfare of the enemy.

Since the above was put in type we have understood that Gen. Atkinson and Gov. Reynolds have formed a junction, and proceeded with their forces in pursuit of the Indians. The main body of the latter is said to be, on Rock River, about fifty miles from its mouth.

The Louisville Advertiser of June 2d, received this morning, contains the following:—

"We were favored last evening with the following statement, in the shape of a handbill. It is without date, but we believe it was issued from one of the St. Louis presses:—

WAR, WAR.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCHERED!!!

Two young Ladies taken by the Savages.

"Authentic information has been received from the Illinois frontiers, informing of the murder of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, most inhumanly butchered, and the women in a most shocking manner mangled and exposed. Two highly respectable young women, of 16 and 18 years of age, are in the hands of the Indians, and if not already murdered, are perhaps reserved for a more cruel and savage fate. Whole families are driven from their homes, actually starving, and without a day's provisions before them. The men of the country are under arms. No corn is planted, and as if nature herself had leagued with these ruthless murderers against them, the late inclement season has destroyed the farmer's seed grain.

Shall we, fellow-citizens, quietly look upon these transactions? Can we look upon them without feelings of revenge—without knowing that our assistance is necessary? How soon may it be before our own frontiers are in the same way invaded, and our own brothers and sisters scalped? Shall we allow these brutes to dull their tomahawks on the bones of our friends in order that they may only re-sharpen them for our relations? Allow these murderers further success, and they will be joined by bands from every quarter, and their "border warfare" will be terrible.—Rise, fellow citizens of this City and County—Let us no longer delay—Talk no more, but act. To arms—unloose the spirit of revenge—each one raise a horse, gun, and a few day's rations, and put himself under the guidance of

some respectable member of the community, (one of experience, and well acquainted with the Indian character and their mode of warfare) resolved to revenge or die in defence of his relatives and friends. Let us convince our brethren of our neighbor State, that we are willing and able to assist them—and in assisting them to protect ourselves.—Let us, as has already been suggested, meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon—form ourselves, on the spot, into companies of fifty men each—and the ST. LOUIS CORPS will march to the seat of war."

Various Matters.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4.

The two Houses of Congress, the reader will have perceived, are at length engaged upon the great questions of the session, in one House, upon the Tariff, and in the other, upon the Bank of the United States. It is evident that there is a determination in both Houses to act upon the Bank question before the adjournment, and, if it be possible for a majority to unite upon any scheme of a bill, also upon the Tariff. An evidence of the disposition to go seriously to work may be discovered, on the part of the House of Representatives, in the determination, on Saturday last, to meet for the rest of the Session at the early hour of 10, and in the refusal to consider a proposition, the ultimate object of which was to fix a day for the termination of the Session.

As to the probable duration of the Session there are various opinions; we have, in our own mind, fixed upon the 15th of next month as its probable limit.

National Intelligencer.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

A letter from the editor of the Buffalo Journal, dated 10 o'clock Sunday morning, to the Editor of the Rochester Republican, states that just as the Steam boat Niagara left the wharves of that city for Detroit, her boiler burst with a terrible explosion, shattering and carrying away a large portion of her decks. There were about 300 passengers on board; and as nearly as could be ascertained at the time, about 50 were more or less injured.—25 of the number were either killed or blown overboard and drowned. Much blame is attached to the Engineer, though with what justice we cannot say.

MOB AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 19.

On the morning of the 18th instant, a respectable looking man was found dead in the yard of a house in this place, known by the name of the Goose-born. He appeared to have been killed by a stab in the thigh, inflicted with a knife, from which wound he bled to death. The act is supposed to have been committed by a female inhabitant of the house, who is committed to jail for trial. About eleven o'clock on the same day, a number of the citizens, exasperated at the occurrence, assembled and tore down the house, together with some smaller buildings connected with it, after which the keeper was tarred and feathered. By this time, the multitude of people was great, and, having a barrel of whiskey, with one head out, a number of them drank very freely.—One or two of their most respectable citizens acted as General Lynch, gave the war whoop, and proceeded to tear down several houses of a similar character with the first, but of a more private nature, breaking and destroying the furniture as they went along.

The destruction of property has been considerable, and would, no doubt, have been much greater, had not a heavy rain commenced in the evening, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd.—The few respectable inhabitants that headed the mob in the morning intended nothing more than to demolish the house in which the murder had been committed. They did not foresee the consequences of collecting a drunken and desperate rabble.

Three houses were sacked and burnt to the ground, and about nine others destroyed; the mob took possession of the fire hooks, with which stone and brick houses were torn to their foundations; it is said that two respectable families are left homeless and in abject poverty. No doubt, if a finger had been pointed at the Bank, it would have been plundered. St. Louis Jour.

On the 6th of June of last year we published the following paragraph from the Boston Traveller. What a contrast does the present season offer to the last.

"The Weather.—We believe it is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants that we have experienced a succession of days at this period in the year, so extremely warm as the last five, by our thermometer, are shown to have been. The mercury has risen each day to above ninety degrees, and on Tuesday and Wednesday in the shade to from 93 to 96 degrees."

CUMBERLAND, Md. June 5.

Stage Accident.—A serious accident occurred on Friday afternoon last, as the mail stage was descending "Polish mountain," about thirteen miles east of this place, with seven passengers, members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The particulars of which, as they have been furnished us, are as follows: The connecting link between the single and double tree of one of the fore horses gave way, and the horse pushing a-

gainst his fellow forced him off the bank; the driver with great presence of mind, endeavored to check them, but in doing so, the breech-band of the hinder horse gave way, and the consequence was, that the stage, horses and all, were precipitated over the bank, the top of the stage striking a fence about 32 feet from where it started.—Bishop Soule, Mr. Morris and Mr. Elliott were, with the driver, scarcely injured at all, and have gone on; but, we are sorry to state, Mr. Green had his fore arm fractured, and Mr. Young had his collar bone fractured, who, with Mr. Finley, whose face is smartly scratched, remain behind as yet. Mr. Edmundson's face was also cut and bruised, but he went on with the next morning's stage. Those remaining, we understand, are all doing well, and considered out of danger.—Civilian.

HAIL STORMS.—The Richmond (Va.) Compiler informs us that one of the most violent hail storms took place on Thursday fortnight, in Albemarle, Cumberland, &c. which has been known for several years. The hail storm began in Albemarle, and extended to Cumberland county.

Some of the stones were very large.—One was so large, that on measuring it six hours afterwards, it was found to be 4½ inches in circumference. The storm has done great damage to the wheat. One of the best farmers in Albemarle says he expects only enough for seed wheat. Another, who calculated upon raising 6000 bushels, now expects only 3000. When it commenced, its range was very narrow, but it is said to have ultimately widened from 15 to 20 miles.

Smuggling.—The Montpelier, Vt. Watchman states that a Mr. Grout, of Kirby, an officer of the customs, was shot at Canan, 21st ult. by a person conveying contraband goods from Canada. A load of smuggled goods having passed, Mr. Grout, in company with his father and a brother, pursued the goods overtook them near the house of a Mr. Beckett. Two men came from the house, each armed with a musket. One of them handed his musket to the person in possession of the goods, who instantly fired upon Mr. Grout, who fell and in a few hours expired. The three offenders escaped, closely pursued by the elder Grout and his remaining son.

The following contains the population of the County towns of each county, from which there have been returns made, according to the census of 1830. From those marked *no return*, the marshals made no report of the population of county towns.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Gettysburg, Adams county,	1,473
Reading, Berks,	5,473
Doylstown, Bucks,	1,777
West Chester, Chester,	1,258
Carlisle, Cumberland,	3,707
Chester, Delaware,	547
Harrisburg, Dauphin,	4,312
Cham'rg & Franklin, Franklin,	2,783
Northampton, Lehigh,	1,544
Lancaster, Lancaster co.	7,704
Lebanon, Lebanon co.	1,826
Norristown, Montgomery,	1,089
Easton, Northampton,	3,529
Philadelphia, Philadelphia co.	80,462
Orwigsburg, Schuylkill,	773
Bethany, Wayne,	327
Pike and Perry, no return,	
York, York co.	4,216

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Pittsburg, Allegheny,	12,568
Kittanning, Armstrong,	520
Beaver, Beaver co.	914
Bedford, Bedford co.	869
Towanda, Bradford,	986
Butler, Butler co.	567
Ebensburg, Cambria,	270
Bellefonte, Centre,	698
Clearfield, no return,	
Columbia county, no return,	
Meadville, Crawford,	1,094
Erie, Erie co.	1,165
Uniontown, Fayette,	1,352
Greene, no return,	
Huntingdon, no return,	
Indiana, Indiana co.	433
Jefferson, no return,	
Wilkesbarre tp. Luzerne,	2,232
Mercer, Mercer co.	656
Lycoming, no return,	
Lewistown, Mifflin,	1,480
McKean, no return,	
Sunbury, Northumberland,	1,036
Potter, no return,	
Somerset, Somerset co.	619
Montrose, Susquehanna,	415
Toga, no return,	
Union, no return,	
Franklin, Venango,	410
Warren, no return,	
Washington, Washington co.	1,816
Greensburg, Westmoreland,	810

We extract the following from a statement in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser:

The whole number of Temperance Societies in the United States is three thousand.

Upwards of two hundred vessels sail from our ports without Ardent Spirits for use among the crews.

More than one thousand distilleries have been stopped.

Three thousand merchants have given up the traffic in Ardent Spirits.

The whole number of persons pledged to total abstinence from Ardent Spirits in the United States is three hundred thousand.

Upwards of one hundred innkeepers have declined selling Ardent Spirits.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Edward Quesnel, at New York, brings Havre papers to the 5th and Paris to the 4th May. We are indebted to the office of the Courier and Enquirer for an extra-sheet containing the following intelligence:

M. Montalivet is performing the duties of Minister of the Interior in France in consequence of the illness of M. Perier.

Serious disturbances have broken out in the south of France.

The ratification by Russia of the Belgian treaty, has arrived at London.

It would seem too, that an amicable arrangement has been made with France in relation to the occupation of Ancona, and that both the troops of Austria and France are to evacuate that part of the Papal territory simultaneously.

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DUBLIN.—The cholera has been on the increase in Dublin, and its ravages in that nest of filth and poverty the Liberties, have been frightful. The following is a summary of the returns from Dublin and the vicinity, published on Thursday: remaining at last report, 117; new cases, 94; deaths, 20; recovered, 50; remaining, 161; total cases from the commencement, 591; deaths, 187. From the returns for the whole of Ireland it appears that there have been from the commencement of the disease, cases, 1036; deaths, 536.

CORK.—The number of cases continues about the same, but the mortality is diminishing.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, April 18.—Every thing here is going on much in the same way as for three months past. Both sides of the Tagus are every day having a fresh supply of guns, and all the old hales are fitting up as floating batteries. If all are well manned and properly defended, the enemy will have some work to do, before he is in quiet possession of Lisbon.

THE TARIFF.

The following Resolutions have passed both Houses of our Legislature unanimously. It is with the highest pleasure we observe such an unity of feeling in Pennsylvania, upon the important subjects of the Protective System and the U. S. Bank; and we hope the firmness of our State will preserve them both from destruction.

Resolutions relative to protective duties and the Bank of the United States.

1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That we view with the most serious apprehension any attempt to lessen the restrictions upon the importation of any article of foreign manufacture, or production, which may compete with articles of similar growth, production, or manufacture of the U. States.

2. And be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That a reduction of duties upon articles the like of which are neither manufactured or produced in the United States, or which does not materially affect the industry of the country, would meet the approbation of our constituents.

3. And be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That the people of Pennsylvania never can consent to an abandonment of the protective system.

4. And be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That if a reduction of the revenue becomes necessary, we would prefer a prohibition of the introduction of articles of foreign fabric and production, the like of which we are successfully manufacturing and producing, to any reduction upon protected articles, which we can produce and manufacture, as cheaply and as good amongst ourselves.

5. And be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That we view the American system as a whole, which requires the united and concentrated operation of its friends, against all attempts to attack it in detail, and that no steps should be taken to preserve one portion of it at the expense of another.

6. And be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That confidence of one interest in the aid and fellowship of another, is the true shield of safety of the friends of the protected industry, and that such confidence should be cultivated and relied on throughout the union.

7. And be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That connected as the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures are, with the successful financial operations and sound currency of the country, we view the speedy re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, as of vital importance to the public welfare.

8. And be it further resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That the Government be requested to transmit these resolutions to our representatives in Congress, to be laid before their respective bodies.

The following are the Resolutions passed at the large Tariff meeting lately held in Philadelphia:

Resolved, That the Constitutional right of Congress to protect manufactures, agriculture and commerce, is a point admitted, and no longer a subject of discussion; the system out of which it sprung, had its origin anterior to the declaration of independence; a steady attachment to it, caused the abrogation of the act of confederation, and the formation of the present constitution: its constitutionality has been legislatively admitted for nearly half a century, during all which time, the people have uniformly concurred in the construction.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of no tribunal but the Judiciary to decide upon the constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of an act of Congress; and that we deprecate, as inconsistent with republican principles, and the true construction of our system, every attempt to put down the expressed will of a majority by threats of opposition to the laws, or of a dissolution of the union, and thus by means of intimidation to force the powers of government into the hands of a minority.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the bill from the Secretary of the Treasury, because it aims a blow at the prosperity of our country, is alike injurious to its agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, and especially destructive of the comforts and happiness of the working classes of our fellow citizens.

Because it injures the farmer and wool grower, in depriving the former of a larger market for that surplus produce which the manufacturing nations of Europe will not take of him, and ruins the latter in the destruction of more than half his sheep and of the value of the capital invested in which, being worth above one hundred millions, and the annual value of his wool more than twenty millions of dollars.

Because it admits the importation of Woolen Yarns at the same duty as the raw material, and thus destroys the use of American wool, by giving to the foreign wool-grower, carder, spinner and dyer, the supply of such of our factories as shall survive the shock of this measure.

Because it injures the Woolen Manufacturer, by depriving him of the carding, spinning and dyeing of the woolen yarn, of which his clothes will be made; by the repeal of the minimum system, his great protection; by the almost total destruction of the manufacture of *Satinets*, which consume nearly half the wool raised in the U. States; by the reduction of the duties on Cloths, so as to invite a ruinous competition abroad, and to expose him to all the fluctuations of foreign markets, and to the overflows of the surplus manufactures of foreign nations, and by the destruction of the larger part of a capital of 60 millions of dollars invested in the woolen business.

Because it injures the Manufacturer of Cotton, by the destruction of the manufacture of *Satinets*, Rouen Cassimeres and other mixed goods, which now afford him a market for 4 millions of pounds, or nearly half of the yarn he spins and sells; by its effect in contracting the expansion of his business into the finer fabrics, and driving those who now produce them, back upon the coarser, which are, at this time, from the severe domestic competition greatly depressed; and by the repeal of the protection on Cotton Yarn, which will admit of East India Cotton, to the manifest injury of the spinner of the north, and the cotton planter of the south.

Because it injures the Manufacturer of Iron, at a time when, from increased skill, a larger investment of capital, a cheaper communication with the seaboard, and the use of bituminous coal, he is about to furnish the general consumer, with a larger supply of his valuable and national product, than heretofore.

Because it injures the workers in Iron, by supplying the market with the more showy but inferior manufactures of Great Britain, at prices ruinous to the mechanics of this country.

Because it injures the Manufacturer of Drugs, Glass and Chemicals, among the most successful efforts of the skill and ingenuity of our countrymen; and permits the importation of these articles at low rates or duty free; many of which will be imported as ballast.

Because it injures the Manufacturer of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, and destroys a large amount of labor, generally considered a clear gain to the country, viz: that of females, which in these articles alone, produces an annual value of near three millions of dollars.

Because it injures the manufacturer of leather, whose various fabrications create annually an amount greater than that of the whole cotton crop.

Because it injures or destroys the manufacturer of salt, sugar, and cotton bagging, side arms, brushes, vessels of copper, hair cloth, matting, oil cloths, slates, quills, pencils, umbrellas, and numerous other articles, on whose productions, so many of our mechanics and laborers depend for their subsistence: But above all,

Because it strikes a blow at the wages and the employments of the working classes, which will bring poverty and desolation upon them and their helpless families.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the bill reported by the committee of manufactures, in the House of Representatives, because it is generally similar in its provisions, and obnoxious to the same objections as the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury, because in the change of duties which it proposes on wool and woollens, it destroys the efficiency of the protective duty to the wool-grower, by diminishing his market, in the omission of an adequate protection to the woolen manufacturer.

the duty on woollen yarns being the same, and on flannels, baizes, and some other description of woollens, being less than is imposed on the raw material; and because it admits all manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, costing not more than 40 cts. at a duty of 5 per cent, when the object of a reduction of duty on negro clothing, might have been accomplished by the admission at 5 per cent. duty only of articles milled and fulled, and composed entirely of wool—and the manufacturer of *satinets*, and other fabrics of mixed materials, thus have been preserved from injury without impairing the object of this provision for a reduction of duty.

Resolved, That the free American workman, who lives well, and commands all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, cannot be expected to manufacture as cheaply as the ill fed operative of Europe; that, much as we deprecate any legislation that shall equalize the value of our free labor with that of foreign paupers, we deprecate still more the pauper morals that must necessarily follow such a course, and we hold any man or party of men who seek to reduce our working classes to this state of poverty, dependence, and immorality, to be enemies of their welfare especially, and hostile to the prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That the invidious distinctions proposed by this bill, in aiming at the ruin of some branches of manufactures, while others are touched with a more sparing hand, are regarded with a like repugnance by those who suffer least and those who suffer most; that the interests of all are equally concerned in the protective system which was enacted for the common benefit, and that its friends will stand or fall together.

Resolved, That the proposed diminution of duties, and consequent increase

of importations, will necessarily, for a time, increase the revenue, and afford a future pretext for repealing altogether the protection upon articles in the fabrication of which our citizens and artisans emigrating from foreign countries find their only support.

Resolved, That in the general prosperity of the U. States, so publicly proclaimed and so universally admitted, the evidences of which, as regards ourselves, are all around us; under and during this system of protection, we see no reason for its modification or repeal; and the only check to its current among our trading community has arisen lately from the practical effects of what is denominated *free trade*, in excessive importations, which have caused a large amount of specie to be exported, bank accommodations to be seriously curtailed, and embarrassment and bankruptcy brought upon many of our citizens.

Resolved, That, while a large number of the citizens of the United States have, under the faith of the Government, been led by the protective laws to quit other pursuits and invest their capital in manufactures, we hold that a repeal, or a serious modification of the protective system, will be an act of the grossest injustice, and is calculated to injure that commerce which this people have in their Government; and we believe that any compromise of this question involving serious sacrifices, will not be permanent, and that nothing short of protection to their various interests will ever satisfy the majority of the community.

Resolved, That convinced of the constitutionality of the protective system, and satisfied by experience of its expediency as a measure of national policy, we deprecate any abandonment of the principle, to the visionary speculations of theorists, the selfish views of party politicians, or to the factious clamors of a small part of the nation, and that we will ever oppose all measures substituting the labor of foreigners for that of our own citizens engaged in the various branches of mechanics, manufactures and agriculture.

Resolved, That the bills of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the committee on manufactures of the H. of R. in alteration of the tariff, would be injurious to the farming, mechanical and manufacturing interests of this state, and are contrary to the unanimous opinion of Pennsylvania as expressed by her legislature, and that, therefore, our Senators and Representatives be requested strenuously to oppose their passage. That the said bills are in their provisions much more objectionable than the bill reported in the Senate by the committee on manufactures, although the latter, in a spirit of conciliation, concedes much to a part of the southern states, which the interests of the rest of the nation might require to be retained.

NOTICE To Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of York and Adams Counties will receive proposals at the house of Philip Eich, in the town of Berlin, on Monday the 18th of June inst. between 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the erection of a good and substantial

Wooden Bridge

across Little Beaver Creek, the dividing line of said counties near Smith's mill, and where the Public Road from York to Berlin crosses the same, of the following dimensions, to wit:—To contain in length from one abutment to the other 80 feet—and 16 feet wide in

the clear, the abutments to be about 8 feet thick each, and of a sufficient width, and to be 14 feet high from the bottom of the creek to where the chord is to be started, sufficient spurr walls to be attached to the abutment, on the west side. The floor to be double floored with two inch plank, the upper floor oak and the lower pine; the sides and gable ends to be sufficiently high to admit covered and Hay Wagons to pass through the same, say 11 feet in the clear; to be closely weatherboarded and painted red, the whole to be well roofed with good white pine shingles. From the back of the abutments the filling shall consist of earth and stone, and to be well supported with wing walls on each side, of about 3 feet thick at bottom and 2 feet at top, and to extend in that manner on the two extreme sides of the Bridge, until the filling and walling shall meet the road, with an ascent and descent not exceeding 5 degrees elevation from the road to said bridge; the Woodwork to be built of sound and substantial timber, Stone-work of large good stone, lime and sand mortar, and well pointed. The party contracting to give such security as the Commissioners may require, for the faithful performance of the workmanship & permanency of said Bridge. Proposals to be accompanied with a Plan—Should none of the proposals meet the approbation of the Commissioners, they will, on the same day, between 4 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, expose the said Bridge to public sale and sell to the lowest and best bidder.

THOMAS EHREHART,
JACOB COVER,
J. L. GUBERNATOR,
Commissioners of Adams County.
ATTEST—D. HORNER, Clerk.
June 5.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Yarns at this Printing-Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale on Friday the 15th inst. at the residence of Wm. Cownover, in Mountjoy township, the Personal Property of JOHN COWNOVER, sen. deceased, viz.

A Mare, a 4 year old Colt, a Barouche, a one-horse Wagon, ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Clock and Case, Bureau, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by
WM COWNOVER,
GARRET COWNOVER, } Admrs.
June 5.

ATTENTION!

THE Littlestown Independent Guards will parade at the house of Francis Leas, in Littlestown, on Saturday the 16th inst. at 1 o'clock, p. m. for organization and election of officers for said Company.

J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp. te
June 5.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$30,000,
ONE of 20,000,
1 of 10,000; 2 of 5,000;
AND NO LESS THAN
TWENTY of \$1,000!

THE TWELFTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 16th June.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

Prize of \$30,000	1st	100
1	20,000	51
2	10,000	51
3	5,000	102
4	3,470	102
5	1,000	1479
6	500	11475
7	200	

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, June 5.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 10,

8—16—22—34—43—18—37—1—10

18—34—48—A Prize of

\$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, late of Huntington township, Adams County deceased, are requested to discharge the same. To give an opportunity to them to do so, he will attend at Col. Blake's Tavern, in Hampton, on Friday the 15th of June next, and at Myers' Tavern, in Petersburg, on Saturday the 16th of June next. Those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them on said days.

PHILIP FEHL, Adm'r.

May 15.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Blue's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 15th of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

May 15.

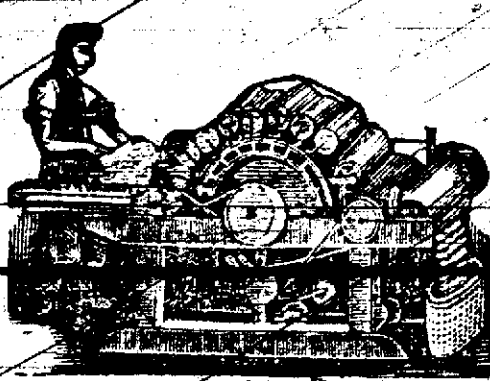


SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE public is informed, that a fresh supply of Sunday School Books, has lately been received at the Depository of the "Adams County Sunday School Union." The publications of the Am. S. S. U. & others suitable for Sunday School Libraries, may be obtained by calling at the house of Mrs. Paxton, where the Depository is kept. The following is a catalogue of some of the books now on hand:—

Biblical Antiquities, in 2 vol.
Evidences of the Christian Religion,
Yonck's Library, in 15 vol.
Biblical Geography.
Destruction of Jerusalem,
Pierre and his Family,
The Week,
Laborers in the East,
Help to the Gospel,
Dictionary of the Bible, by Dr. Alexander,
" of the N. Test. by Dwight,
Biblical Studies,
Teacher's Assistant.

Life of Luther—of Franco—of Oberlin—of Spencer—of Brainard—of Poy—of St. Paul—of Martin—of Swartz—of Mrs. Judson—of Mrs. Newell.
Swan's Letters on Missions.
Observations upon the Polygamosus,
James' Christian Father's Present,
Persecuted Family,
Memoirs of Howard,
Life of Washington,
History of the Church,
Anderson's Questions, vol. 1, 2, 3, 4,
Hymn Books (various authors),
Sunday School Requisites, &c. &c.
May 8.



COLUMBUS Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the

Fulling Establishment,

formerly known as Adam Slyder's, and recently, as Samuel Diller's Carding and Fulling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowago creek, York County, four miles from Hanover, seven from Littlestown, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the

MANUFACTURING

Narrow Cloth, Cassinell, Linsey, Blankets, Flannel, cross-barred or plain, Carpets, girthed or figured: ALSO—RAG CARPET, for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

DYEING,

in the most substantial and durable manner will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Woolen Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workmanlike manner, if received in good order. From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Wert, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store, Littlestown; Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road; and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq. Oxford—from whence it will be taken every two weeks (from the beginning of May next) and returned as soon as finished. Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in Rolls.

The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood. Wool, or any other kind of saleable Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.

April 24.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SAMUEL ZIEGLER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Hatting Establishment of Mr. D. Ziegler, nearly opposite Mr. J. Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

CASTOR HATS, of various qualities, from \$5 to 8,
OTHER HATS, do. do.
SAXONY BODIES, from \$4 to 5,
ROMANS, \$4,
COMMON SPANISH BODIES, of different colors, from \$2 to \$3 50.

He expects, from his attention to business, and the superior quality of his work, that he will receive a full share of the public patronage.

N. B. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.

Gettysburg, May 22.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific, is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered.

This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, composes the disturbed nerves, and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor above, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUCHER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30.